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Based on several tables of working life, the article provides some basic perspectives on major labor market developments for men and is intended to provide a background for the study of training and retraining needs in our modern industrial society. Among the developments discussed were: (1) Work life expectancy declined by one-half year between 1950 and 1960, reversing a long-term rise between 1900 and 1950. (2) The decline in work life expectancy resulted from a small increase in life expectancy combined with accelerated trends towards longer schooling and earlier retirement. (3) One of the circumstances most directly associated with the decline in the age of retirement has been the continued liberalization of social security benefits and coverage. (4) Under 1960 conditions a male worker at age 20 could expect to live almost 50 years and to work almost 43 years. (5) If it is assumed that the 1961 age patterns of job changing remain constant during the next 40 or so years, it can be estimated from the 1960 table of working life that a 20-year-old man will make more than six job changes (defined as a change of employer) during his remaining work life. Tables of working life for each age group from 14 through 85 are given for the years 1940, 1950, and 1960. (ET)

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# THE LENGTH OF WORKING LIFE FOR MALES, 1900–60

During the decade of the 1950's, the length of working life--a key indicator of economic and social development--reversed its long-term rise. Work life expectancy for men declined by one-half year between 1950 and 1960. This decline is associated with a longer training period prior to entering upon a work career and a drop in the age of retirement, both of which are hallmarks of modern industrial society.[1] During past periods the effects on the length of working life of the longer training period and earlier retirement had been offset by large increases in life expectancy, and work life expectancy had continued to increase. Between 1900 and 1950 life expectancy for a male child increased 18 years, from 48 to 66 years. Work life expectancy also rose but only by 10 years--from 32 to 42 years.

As we approach the Biblical threescore and ten years, however, gains in life expectancy become harder to achieve and life expectancy for males rose only 1 year between 1950 and 1960. This small increase in life expectancy combined with accelerated trends towards longer schooling and earlier retirement have resulted in the striking decline in work life expectancy.

One of the circumstances most directly associated with the decline in the age of retirement has been the continued liberalization of social security benefits and coverage. The tendency to retire between the 64th and 65th year of age--the youngest age at which full benefits become available for men--was about three times as high in 1960 as it was in 1950. Between 1950 and 1960, the number of retired aged workers receiving benefits increased from 1.8 million to 8.1 million and the average monthly benefit rose from 44 to 74 dollars. The continued development of private pension systems--some of

[1] Demographic Aspects of Manpower--Sex and Age Patterns of Participation in Economic Activities, United Nations, New York, 1962. See also Journal of Health and Human Behavior, Volume III, No. 2, "Mortality Rates and Participation in Sustenance Activities: An Ecological Analysis, Summer 1962."

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which include compulsory retirement provisions, the decline in the relative importance of nonagricultural self-employment, in farm employment, and the difficulties faced by older workers in searching for new jobs all contributed to the early retirement pattern.

The implications of the decline in the length of working life are extremely complex. First, the decision to retire from the labor force is becoming more a matter of choice as social security and other retirement benefits increase in scope and amount. Second, the working abilities and experience of the older retired persons are not utilized. Third, the wishes and needs of older persons for more adequate income as well as the desire for recognition often go unheeded when they cannot find satisfactory employment. Fourth, the trend toward earlier retirement seems to be more or less irreversible as does the growth of the population 65 years of age and over. Thus, the economic, social, and political effects of these considerations will become substantially greater in the years ahead.

Obviously, the issues raised by the trend toward a shorter working life cannot be readily resolved or summarily dismissed. The American work force is expected to increase dramatically in the next several years as record numbers of young people reach labor force ages. Providing useful employment for young and old who wish to work will continue to be one of our major manpower problems. The following article on tables of working life for men provides some basic perspectives on major labor market developments for men. It is intended to provide a background for the study of training and retraining needs in our modern industrial society.

## The Length of Working Life for Males, 1960

Under 1960 conditions a male worker at age 20 could expect to live almost 50 years and to work almost 43 years (table A). During his remaining 43 years of working life, many changes in the economic climate and in industrial processes are certain to occur. Viewing in retrospect changes that have occurred in our industrial structure in the past 40 years enables one to appreciate the almost overwhelming task of providing our workers with the kinds of training and retraining that will help them to meet new developments. During the last 40 years, the proportion of our labor force in farming has dropped from about 30 percent to less than 10 percent. Manufacturing employment has risen to a peak and begun to decline as a percent of total employment. Mining, an industry that provided employment for over a million persons, has declined and today employs less than 700,000 workers. The tempo of change may accelerate in the next 40 years. The flexibility that must be provided for our young workers is thus one of our major problems.

The need for a continuous retraining program is also evident from the extent of lifetime job changing. A recent study of job mobility prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed the number of job changes that were made in 1961 by men in each age group. If it is assumed that the 1961 age patterns of job changing remain constant during the next 40 or so years, it can be estimated from the 1960 table of working life that a 20-year-old man will make more than 6 job changes (defined as a change of employer) during his remaining working life. Even at age 40, he can still be expected to make more than 2 job changes. These, of

course, are averages, as some men will probably work at one job all their lives while others will make many more than the average number of job changes.

The table of working life for 1960 enables us to set in perspective many other changes in work life patterns and provides guidelines in many policy areas. The table shows, in addition to the length of working life, measures of the rate of entry into the labor force and the rate of separation from the labor force due to death and to retirement.

The tables are based upon a technique for measuring life expectancy which has been used for many years as a means of measuring social and economic progress and as an aid in the estimation of life insurance premiums. The table of working life starts with a group of 100,000 male babies, and follows them through life until the age when the last person has died. The 1960 tables show at age 14, the age when labor force measurement begins by definition, that 95,452 of the original group are still alive. Death rates between age 14 and age 40 are rather low and at age 40, 91,330 of the original group are still alive. The next 20 years of a man's life are much more hazardous, however, and only 72,624 are expected to be alive to age 60. After age 60 the death rates rise even more rapidly and by age 80, only 23,308 are still alive. It is nevertheless remarkable that in this country almost a quarter of all male babies can be expected to live until they are 80 years old.

## Patterns of Working Life, 1960

The table of working life differs from an ordinary life table in that it reflects not only the effects of death on a group of 100,000 males born alive, but also the effects of labor market activities. For example, at age 14, some 15 percent of the male population are working or looking for work. This proportion rises very rapidly after age 14, particularly at those ages when young men are graduating from or otherwise leaving school. Between ages 16 and 17, for instance, 15 percent of the population begin a work career and between ages 17 and 18 about 18 percent begin a work career. The rates of labor force entry drop off very rapidly after the late teens, and after age 30 there are very few men who begin a work career.

The early years of a work career are very different from the prime working years. During 1960, for example, 40 percent of the 18- to 19-year-old young men who did any work during the year worked primarily at part-time jobs and only 30 percent worked more than 49 weeks.[1] With advancing age, work patterns changed considerably and, for example, among men 25-34 years old, only 4 percent worked part-time and 75 percent worked more than 49 weeks during 1960.

Labor force participation for men reaches a peak in the early 30's and remains relatively stable at a level of over 95 percent until age 50, although declining very slightly between ages 35 and 50. After age 50 the incidence of disabling conditions, the difficulties of finding work among unemployed workers who have lost jobs, and other circumstances result in more rapid separations from the labor force. The 1960 patterns of labor force participation show that between ages 50 and 60 the labor force rate declined from 95 to 85 percent; and between ages 60 and 65, it declined from 85 to 56 percent.

The labor force activity of men in their late 60's is somewhat similar to that of young men beginning a work career. Almost one-half of the men 65-69 years old who worked at all during the year worked less than 50 weeks.

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[1] Work Experience of the Population in 1960, Special Labor Force Report No. 19 (U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics).

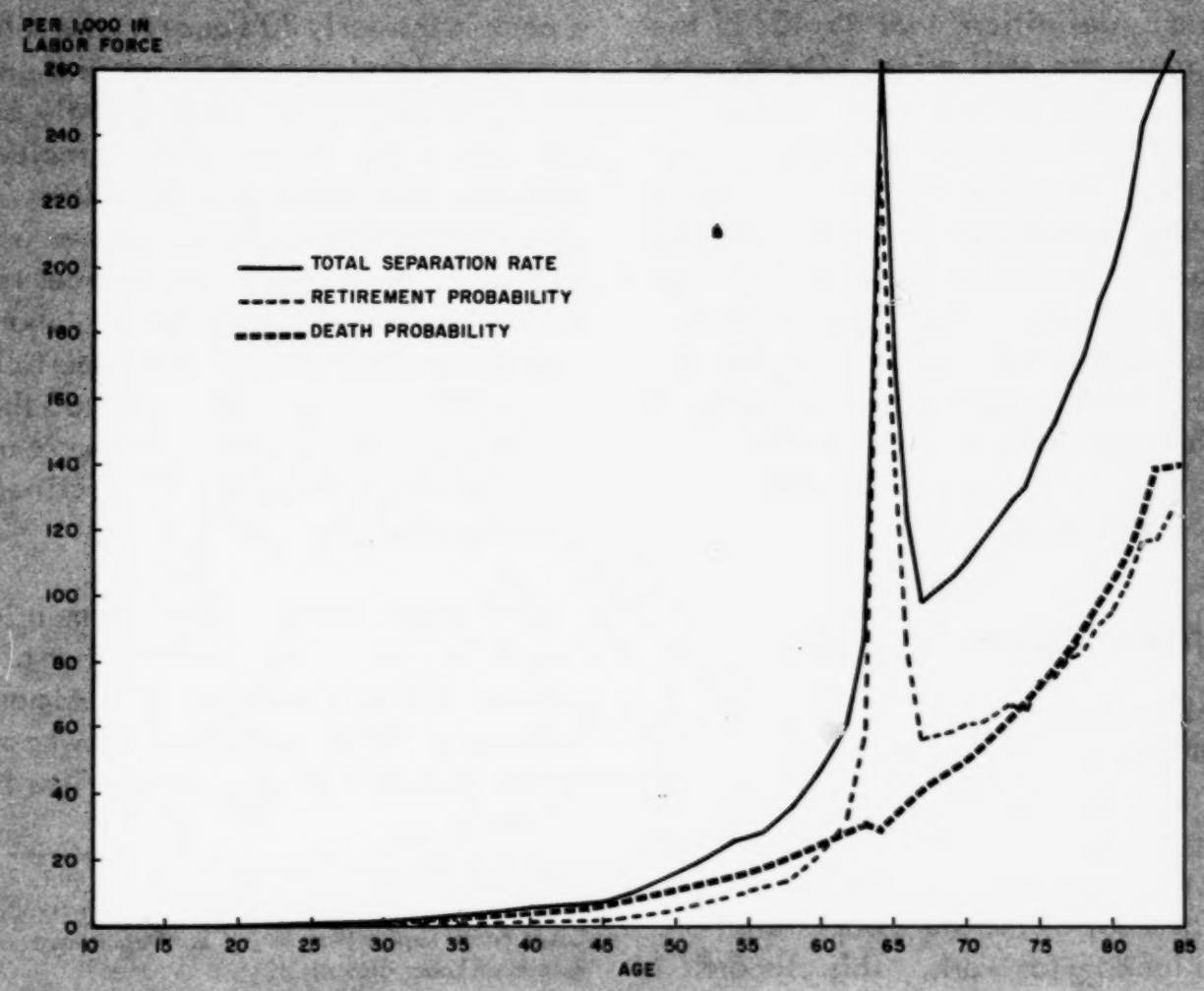
One of the sharpest changes that takes place in the work lives of men occurs between the ages of 64 and 65, the age at which social security benefits become available without penalty and the age at which many private pension plans provide for compulsory retirement. Almost a fourth of the men in the labor force at age 64 retire by the time they are 65 years of age (chart 1). Retirement continues to be a more important reason than death for separation from the labor force for several years after age 65, although the tendency to retire declines very sharply after age 65. The rise in the retirement rate at age 65 does not show fully the extent of the reduction in labor force activity at this age. The proportion of employed men who work on part-time schedules increases from 14 to 21 percent between ages 64 and 65. Thus, the labor input of those who remain employed after age 65 is sharply reduced in part as a result of the availability of social security benefits to those over 65 whose earnings do not exceed specified amounts.

## The Length of Working Life, 1960

As mentioned earlier, men at age 20 can expect to live an additional 50 years and to work 43 years, leaving about 7 years outside the labor force. These figures are averages.

CHART 1

**ANNUAL RATES OF LABOR FORCE SEPARATION DUE TO DEATH AND RETIREMENT, MALES: 1960**
**RATE (OR PROBABILITY)**

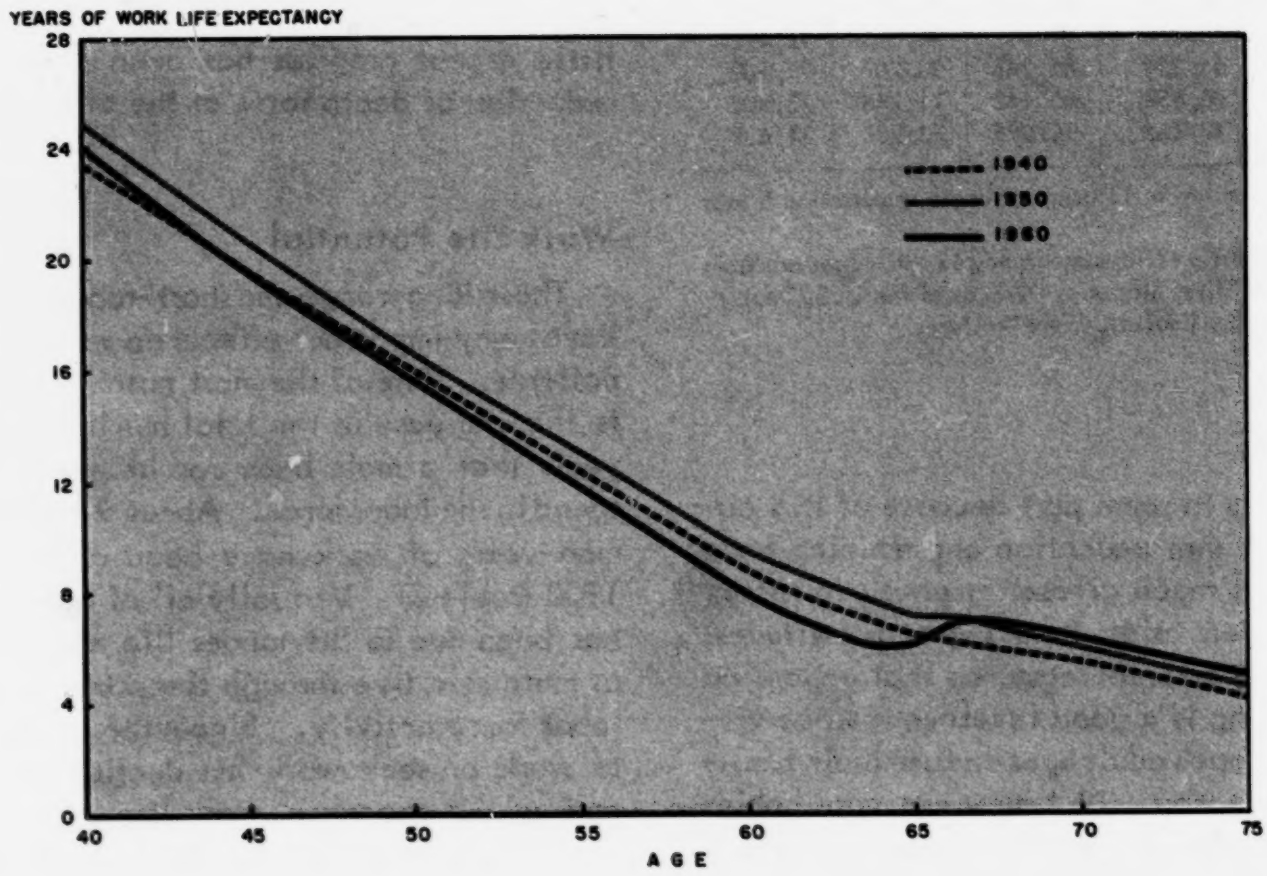


They include the man who leaves the labor force at age 20 because of death; the man who leaves the labor force because of disability but who lives for many years beyond age 20; and they also include the 20-year-old who will continue to work virtually until he dies. Even among persons 85 years old and over, about 8 percent appear to perform some labor force activities.

At age 40 life expectancy has declined to 31 years and work life expectancy to 24 with 7 years still expected in retirement. Even at age 60, men can expect to live an additional 15.8 years, on the average, and to work an additional 8½ years. Because of the very rapid rate of retirement between the 64th and 65th year of age, those remaining in the labor force at age 65 actually have a longer work life expectancy than did those in the labor force at age 64 (chart 2). This, of course, does not mean that a 65-year-old male worker will work longer than a 64-year-old worker, but simply that the work life expectancy is longer for those who continue to work beyond age 65.

CHART 2

## WORK LIFE EXPECTANCY FOR MEN 40-75 YEARS OF AGE, 1940, 1950, 1960



## Changes in the Length and Patterns of Working Life, 1900–60

A male baby born in 1960 is entering a much more complex world than if he had been born in 1900. The increase in life expectancy at birth from 48 years in 1900 to 67 years by 1960 is one reflection of the differences between the two periods. Most of the improvements in mortality conditions which have resulted in the longer life expectancy have occurred in the younger ages. Under 1960 mortality patterns more than 95 out of 100 male babies will reach age 20, compared with only 76 under 1900 conditions (table 1).

**Table 1. Number Living Out of 100,000 Male Babies Born Alive, at Selected Ages: 1900, 1940, 1950, and 1960**

| Age | 1900[1] | 1940 | 1950 | 1960 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 ..... | 78,037 | 92,508 | 95,366 | 96,071 |
| 20 ..... | 76,376 | 91,617 | 94,695 | 95,472 |
| 40 ..... | 64,954 | 85,246 | 90,207 | 91,502 |
| 60 ..... | 46,452 | 65,142 | 71,246 | 73,502 |
| 80 ..... | 12,266 | 18,995 | 23,237 | 24,639 |

[1] White males in 11 original death registration States of 1900.

Note: Data on life expectancy in this paper are from the National Vital Statistics Division of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Perhaps it is in some part because of this circumstance that education and training have been given much greater emphasis in recent years. Even aside from personal attitudes, this country can feel reassured that education for the young is a good investment since virtually all reach adult ages and use their training in some way. Not only are more babies living to age 20, but the chances of living longer after age 20 have also improved. A 20-year-old man could expect to live another 42 years under 1900 mortality conditions compared with 49½ years in 1960 (table 2).

**Table 2. Average Remaining Lifetime for Males, at Selected Ages, 1900 1940, 1950, and 1960**

| Age | 1900[1] | 1940 | 1950 | 1960 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 ..... | 48.2 | 61.2 | 65.5 | 66.6 |
| 20 ..... | 42.2 | 46.8 | 48.9 | 49.6 |
| 40 ..... | 27.7 | 29.5 | 30.8 | 31.2 |
| 60 ..... | 14.4 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 15.8 |
| 80 ..... | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.0 |

[1] White males in 11 original death registration States of 1900.

Recent trends, however, indicate that the improvements in life expectancy seem to be leveling off, although perhaps temporarily. Between 1950 and 1960 the number of 100,000 male babies expected to reach their 20th birthday increased from 95,366 to 96,071 and life expectancy for a 20-year-old man increased very slightly from 48.9 to 49.6. There was virtually no change in life expectancy for a 60-year-old man, indicating that little recent progress has been made in the reduction of death rates at the older ages.

### Work Life Potential

These long-range and short-range changes have many important effects on working life patterns. One of the most notable changes is the increase in the total number of man-years that a male baby can be expected to spend in the labor force. About 9 additional man-years of work have been added since 1900 (table 3). Virtually all of the change has been due to the longer life expectancy as more men live through the prime years of labor force activity. Since the propensity to work or seek work has declined at both ends of the age range, work life expectancy would have been reduced if life expectancy had remained unchanged.

The meaning of this 9-year increase in work life expectancy becomes increasingly

important to our manpower training and retraining programs if the figures are examined in greater detail. Under 1900 conditions about two-thirds of a man's life would be spent in the labor force. Although this figure had dropped to about 62 percent by 1960, the investment in training our young workers today yields a much higher return in terms of productive years of work because of the overall increase in work life expectancy.

**Table 3. Life and Work Life Expectancy at Birth for Men, 1900, 1940, 1950, and 1960**

(Number of years)

| Year | Life expectancy | Work life expectancy | Outside labor force |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 ..... | 48.2[1] | 32.1 | 16.1 |
| 1940 ..... | 61.2 | 38.3 | 22.9 |
| 1950 ..... | 65.5 | 41.9 | 23.6 |
| 1960 ..... | 66.6 | 41.4 | 25.2 |

[1] White males in 11 original death registration States of 1900.

## The Length of Working Life, 1900–60

Work life expectancy for a 20-year-old man rose from 39 years in 1900 to 43 years by 1960 largely as a result of longer life expectancy (chart 3 and table 4). Retirement as it is known today was relatively uncommon in 1900 and the difference be-

CHART 3

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF REMAINING YEARS OF LIFE IN LABOR FORCE AND IN RETIREMENT, TOTAL MALES: 1900, 1940, 1950, AND 1960**

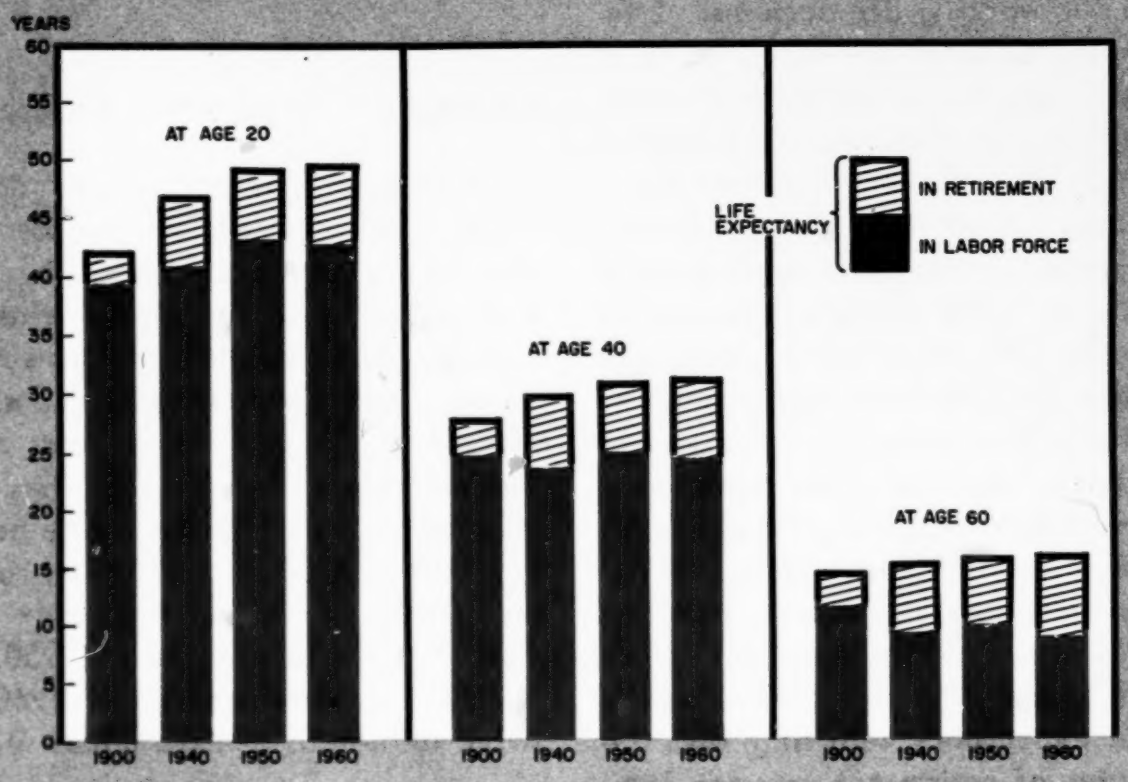


**Table 4. Average Number of Remaining Years of Life in Labor Force and in Retirement for Males 1900, 1940, 1950, and 1960**

| Age and year | Average number of years remaining | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Life expectancy | Work life expectancy | In retirement |
| Age 20 | | | |
| 1900..... | 42.2[1] | 39.4 | 2.8 |
| 1940..... | 46.8 | 41.3 | 5.5 |
| 1950..... | 48.9 | 43.1 | 5.8 |
| 1960..... | 49.6 | 42.6 | 7.0 |
| Age 60 | | | |
| 1900..... | 14.3[1] | 11.5 | 2.8 |
| 1940..... | 15.1 | 9.2 | 5.9 |
| 1950..... | 15.7 | 9.8 | 5.9 |
| 1960..... | 15.8 | 8.5 | 7.3 |

[1] For white males in 11 original death registration States of 1900.

tween life expectancy and work life expectancy was a scant 3 years. The longer range effects of the decline in opportunities for self-employment in agricultural as well as nonagricultural industries, and the effects of discrimination against older workers in layoff and hiring practices, are evident from 1900 and 1940 working life patterns. Life expectancy rose moderately--by almost a year--for 60-year-old men but work life expectancy declined by over 2 years. Between 1940 and 1950 both life expectancy and work life expectancy increased by about one-half year as improved employment opportunities encouraged many older workers to remain at work. Between 1950 and 1960 a surprisingly rapid increase in retirement rates for older men more than offset a moderate increase in life expectancy, and work life expectancy for 20-year-old men declined one-half year—from 43.1 to 42.6. Moreover, at age 60 the decrease in work life expectancy between 1950 and 1960 was 1.3 years, more than twice the decrease at age 20. Thus, the decrease in work life expectancy resulting from the increased rates of retirement between 1950 and 1960 was exaggerated at the older ages by the lack of improvement in life expectancy.

## Changes in Labor Force Entry Rates, 1900-60

In 1900 when about 40 percent of our work force was employed on farms, the average young man entered the work force at about age 15. By 1940 the age of entry had risen to age 17 or 18, partially as a result of the depressed economic situation as well as longer schooling and other legal restraints on the employment of young people. The basic pattern of labor force entry was not strikingly different in 1940 and 1950 although the accession rates were somewhat lower in 1950 at ages 20, 21, and 22. This decline is associated with the increases in school enrollment rates for young men which have the effect of delaying entry into the work force. The general pattern of labor force entries in 1960, however, was also similar to that for 1940 and 1950 as labor force entries were concentrated among 16-, 17-, and 18-year-olds. Moderate increases did occur between 1950 and 1960 in entry rates among men 19 and over as labor force entry for these men had apparently been delayed. (See tables B and C.)

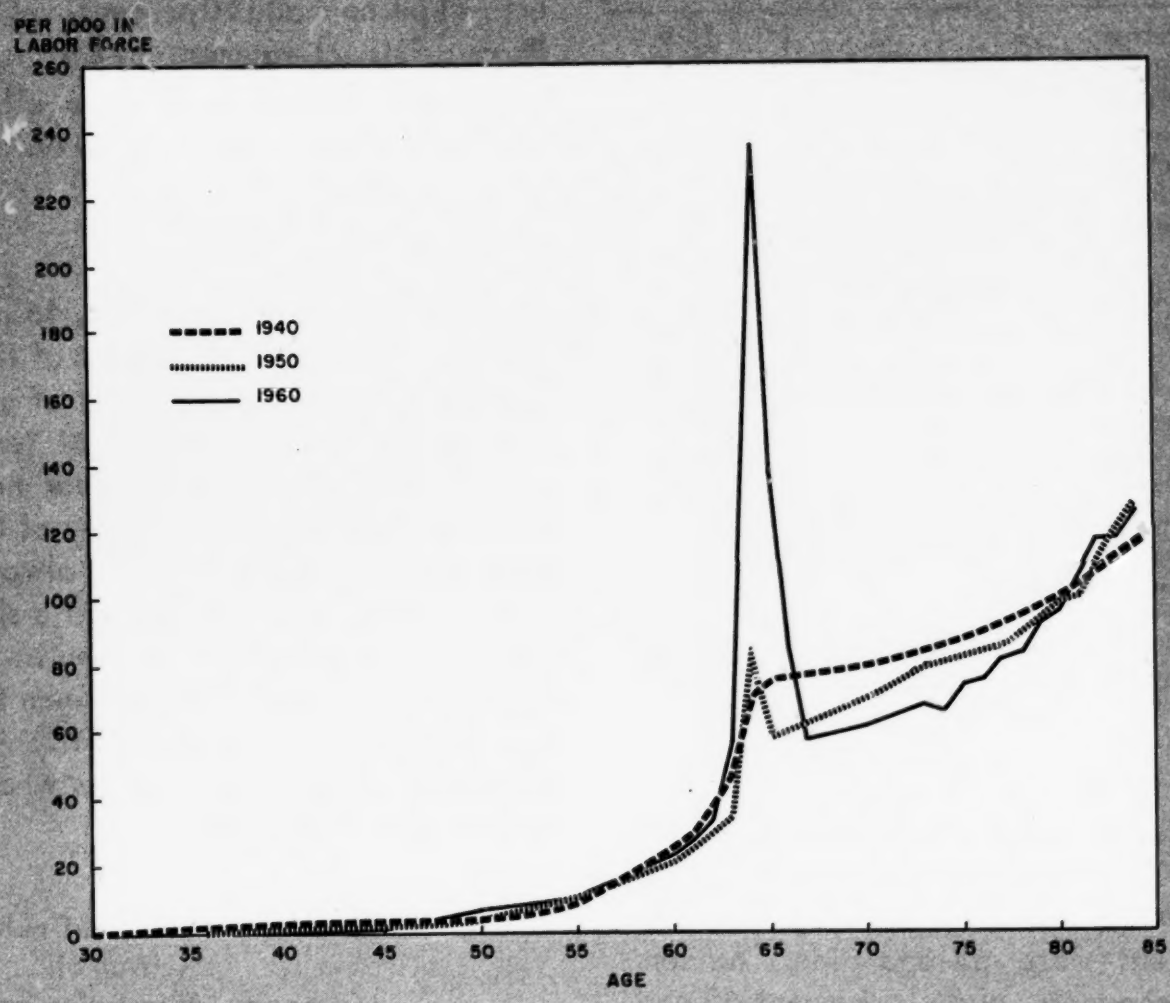
## Changes in Separation Rates, 1940-60

Perhaps the most dramatic development in the work life patterns of older men is the rise in the retirement rate between ages 64 and 65 which in large part reflects the development of retirement programs under social security and private pension plans. In 1940, 70 out of 1,000 men 64 years of age left the labor force by the time they became a year older; by 1950 this figure had risen to 83, and in 1960 the retirement rate for this group rose to 234 per thousand--a rate almost 3 times as high as in 1950. Even at age 65, the retirement rate in 1960 was over twice as high as in 1950 (chart 4).

This almost astonishing change makes it necessary to give careful attention to the

CHART 4

## ANNUAL RATES OF LABOR FORCE SEPARATION DUE TO RETIREMENT, MALES: 1940, 1950, AND 1960




kinds of jobs at which older men continue to work after reaching the age when so many retire. Data from the 1960 Census of Population on occupations of men over 65 years of age provided a source of information on this matter. Data were available for 162 separate occupation groups.[1] In 14 occupational groups more than 10 percent of the workers were over 65, and the workers in these particular groups tended to fall into the following categories: the self-employed, service workers, and professionals.

The conspicuously oldest occupational group of all was that of tailors and furriers, of whom 27 percent were more than 65 years old (table 5). In second place is found the category of independent shoemakers and repairers, of whom 19.2 percent were older than 65. Both of these occupational groups represent skilled trades which are traditionally practiced by immigrants and to which younger American workers may not be commonly attracted. Barbers represent a similar type of occupation, with 13.4 percent over 65.

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[1] United States Census of Population, 1960: Detailed Characteristics, U.S. Summary.

**Table 5. Occupations in Which More Than 10 Percent of All Employed Males Were Aged 65 or Over**

| Occupation | Percent aged 65 or over |
|---|---|
| Tailors and furriers | 26.9 |
| Shoemakers and repairers, except factory | 19.2 |
| Elevator operators | 15.9 |
| Real estate agents and brokers | 15.3 |
| Private household workers | 14.7 |
| Farmers and farm managers | 14.0 |
| Guards and watchmen | 13.7 |
| Barbers | 13.4 |
| Officials and inspectors, State and local administration | 13.2 |
| Janitors and porters | 12.4 |
| Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen | 12.2 |
| Locomotive engineers | 11.9 |
| Dentists | 11.2 |
| Lawyers and judges | 10.5 |
| Self-employed managers, wholesale trade | 10.0 |
| Self-employed managers, other industries n.e.c. | 10.0 |

Source: United States Census of Population, 1960: Detailed Characteristics, U.S. Summary.

Other occupation groups with high proportions of self-employed older workers were real estate agents and brokers, of whom 15.3 percent were 65 and older; farmers and farm managers, with 14 percent 65 and over; and self-employed nonfarm managers with 10 percent in this upper age group. Dentists, lawyers and judges also were found to include a high proportion of older workers--11 percent and 10 percent, respectively. Pharmacists, clergymen, architects, and physicians and surgeons were all found to have only slightly less than 10 percent older than 65 years.

In the service occupations, 16 percent of elevator operators, 14 percent of the private household workers, 14 percent of guards and watchmen, and 12 percent of janitors and porters had passed the 65-year mark. It is reasonable to assume that many of the workers in these service jobs had not always worked in these jobs since they are not a significant source of employment for men in the prime working ages. Thus it would seem that these occupations provide opportunities for displaced or unemployed workers who desire to remain in the labor market.

By: Stuart H. Garfinkle
Office of
Manpower, Automation and Training

Pioneering work in the development of Tables of Working Life as a tool for analysis of the dynamics of the labor force was planned and directed by Seymour L. Wolfbein, now Director, Office of Manpower, Automation and Training. An extensive description of working life patterns and a detailed exposition of techniques used in the preparation of Tables of Working Life was published as Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 1001, Tables of Working Life, Length of Working Life for Men, August 1950. A later article presenting abridged Tables of Working Life for Men in 1950 was published in the Monthly Labor Review for March 1955. The 1960 Table of Working Life for Men is included in the July 1963 Monthly Labor Review along with a brief description of the methods of computation and sources of data used in the preparation of the 1960 table. The 1960 tables shown are preliminary and will be revised slightly when additional detail on death rates and labor force participation rates become available. Little or no significant change in the data is expected to result from these revisions. Copies of the methods of preparing tables of working life are available on request.

## Table A. Table of Working Life: Males, 1960

| Year of age | Number living of 100,000 born alive | | | Accessions to the labor force (per 1,000 in population) | Separations from the labor force (per 1,000 in labor force) | | | Average number of remaining years of: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In population | In labor force | | | Due to all causes | Due to death | Due to retirement | Life | Labor force participation |
| | | Number | Percent of population | | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| x | $L_x$ | $Lw_x$ | $w_x$ | 1000 $A_x$ | 1000 $Q^s_x$ | 1000 $Q^d_x$ | 1000 $Q^r_x$ | $\mathring{e}_x$ | $\mathring{e}w_x$ |
| | (In year of age) | | | (Between years of age) | | | | (At beginning of year of age) | |
| 14 | 96,102 | 14,800 | 15.4 | 52.0 | .9 | .9 | - | 55.2 | 48.3 |
| 15 | 96,020 | 19,780 | 20.6 | 119.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | - | 54.2 | 47.3 |
| 16 | 95,918 | 31,269 | 32.6 | 143.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | - | 53.3 | 46.3 |
| 17 | 95,800 | 45,026 | 47.0 | 177.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | - | 52.3 | 45.4 |
| 18 | 95,666 | 61,992 | 64.8 | 116.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | - | 51.4 | 44.4 |
| 19 | 95,523 | 73,075 | 76.5 | 63.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | - | 50.5 | 43.5 |
| 20 | 95,374 | 79,065 | 82.9 | 33.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | - | 49.6 | 42.6 |
| 21 | 95,211 | 82,167 | 86.3 | 26.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | - | 48.6 | 41.6 |
| 22 | 95,039 | 84,490 | 88.9 | 18.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | - | 47.7 | 40.7 |
| 23 | 94,865 | 86,137 | 90.8 | 14.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | - | 46.8 | 39.8 |
| 24 | 94,692 | 87,306 | 92.2 | 11.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | - | 45.9 | 38.9 |
| 25 | 94,526 | 88,193 | 93.3 | 9.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | - | 45.0 | 37.9 |
| 26 | 94,360 | 88,887 | 94.2 | 8.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | - | 44.1 | 37.0 |
| 27 | 94,197 | 89,487 | 95.0 | 7.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | - | 43.1 | 36.1 |
| 28 | 94,033 | 89,990 | 95.7 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | - | 42.2 | 35.1 |
| 29 | 93,869 | 90,396 | 96.3 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | | 41.3 | 34.2 |
| 30 | 93,697 | 90,699 | 96.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | - | 40.4 | 33.2 |
| 31 | 93,522 | 90,716 | 97.0 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | - | 39.4 | 32.3 |
| 32 | 93,341 | 90,634 | 97.1 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | - | 38.5 | 31.4 |
| 33 | 93,151 | 90,543 | 97.2 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | - | 37.6 | 30.4 |
| 34 | 92,948 | 90,438 | 97.3 | - | 3.4 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 36.7 | 29.5 |
| 35 | 92,728 | 90,132 | 97.2 | - | 3.6 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 35.7 | 28.6 |
| 36 | 92,493 | 89,811 | 97.1 | - | 3.8 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 34.8 | 27.7 |
| 37 | 92,238 | 89,471 | 97.0 | - | 4.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 33.9 | 26.8 |
| 38 | 91,960 | 89,109 | 96.9 | - | 4.3 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 33.0 | 25.9 |
| 39 | 91,659 | 88,726 | 96.8 | - | 4.7 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 32.1 | 25.0 |
| 40 | 91,326 | 88,312 | 96.7 | - | 5.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 31.2 | 24.1 |
| 41 | 90,964 | 87,871 | 96.6 | - | 5.4 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 30.3 | 23.2 |
| 42 | 90,568 | 87,398 | 96.5 | - | 5.9 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 29.5 | 22.3 |
| 43 | 90,131 | 86,886 | 96.4 | - | 6.3 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 28.6 | 21.4 |
| 44 | 89,654 | 86,337 | 96.3 | - | 7.1 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 27.7 | 20.6 |
| 45 | 89,106 | 85,720 | 96.2 | - | 7.5 | 6.4 | 1.1 | 26.9 | 19.7 |
| 46 | 88,534 | 85,081 | 96.1 | - | 9.2 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 26.0 | 18.8 |
| 47 | 87,904 | 84,300 | 95.9 | - | 10.0 | 7.9 | 2.1 | 25.2 | 18.0 |
| 48 | 87,206 | 83,456 | 95.7 | - | 12.0 | 8.9 | 3.1 | 24.4 | 17.2 |
| 49 | 86,428 | 82,452 | 95.4 | - | 13.8 | 9.6 | 4.2 | 23.6 | 16.4 |
| 50 | 85,596 | 81,316 | 95.0 | - | 16.4 | 11.2 | 5.2 | 22.8 | 15.6 |
| 51 | 84,637 | 79,982 | 94.5 | - | 18.6 | 12.4 | 6.2 | 22.1 | 14.8 |
| 52 | 83,591 | 78,492 | 93.9 | - | 20.8 | 13.4 | 7.4 | 21.3 | 14.0 |
| 53 | 82,468 | 76,860 | 93.2 | - | 22.8 | 14.3 | 8.5 | 20.6 | 13.3 |
| 54 | 81,283 | 75,105 | 92.4 | - | 25.1 | 15.4 | 9.7 | 19.9 | 12.6 |
| 55 | 80,020 | 73,218 | 91.5 | - | 27.0 | 16.2 | 10.8 | 19.2 | 11.9 |
| 56 | 78,717 | 71,239 | 90.5 | - | 28.3 | 17.3 | 11.0 | 18.5 | 11.2 |
| 57 | 77,344 | 69,223 | 89.5 | - | 32.1 | 18.8 | 13.3 | 17.8 | 10.5 |
| 58 | 75,881 | 67,003 | 88.3 | - | 35.2 | 20.6 | 14.6 | 17.1 | 9.8 |
| 59 | 74,306 | 64,646 | 87.0 | - | 41.1 | 22.9 | 18.2 | 16.4 | 9.1 |
| 60 | 72,588 | 61,990 | 85.4 | - | 47.8 | 24.7 | 23.1 | 15.8 | 8.5 |
| 61 | 70,774 | 59,026 | 83.4 | - | 54.0 | 26.8 | 27.2 | 15.2 | 7.8 |
| 62 | 68,849 | 55,837 | 81.1 | - | 61.8 | 29.0 | 32.8 | 14.6 | 7.2 |
| 63 | 66,820 | 52,387 | 78.4 | - | 87.3 | 30.8 | 56.5 | 14.0 | 6.7 |
| 64 | 64,699 | 47,813 | 73.9 | - | 263.7 | 29.6 | 234.1 | 13.4 | 6.1 |
| 65 | 62,533 | 35,206 | 56.3 | - | 170.1 | 34.1 | 136.0 | 12.8 | 6.3 |
| 66 | 60,246 | 29,219 | 48.5 | - | 122.5 | 37.6 | 84.9 | 12.3 | 7.0 |
| 67 | 57,879 | 25,640 | 44.3 | - | 98.4 | 41.0 | 57.4 | 11.8 | 7.1 |
| 68 | 55,438 | 23,118 | 41.7 | - | 102.6 | 44.1 | 58.5 | 11.2 | 7.0 |
| 69 | 52,923 | 20,746 | 39.2 | - | 106.4 | 46.8 | 59.6 | 10.7 | 6.7 |
| 70 | 50,374 | 18,538 | 36.8 | - | 111.7 | 50.8 | 60.9 | 10.2 | 6.4 |
| 71 | 47,733 | 16,468 | 34.5 | - | 116.5 | 54.6 | 61.9 | 9.8 | 6.1 |
| 72 | 45,046 | 14,550 | 32.3 | - | 121.5 | 58.5 | 63.0 | 9.3 | 5.9 |
| 73 | 42,325 | 12,782 | 30.2 | - | 129.7 | 62.5 | 67.2 | 8.8 | 5.6 |
| 74 | 39,586 | 11,124 | 28.1 | - | 133.6 | 68.5 | 65.1 | 8.4 | 5.3 |
| 75 | 36,785 | 9,638 | 26.2 | - | 145.2 | 71.7 | 73.5 | 8.0 | 5.1 |
| 76 | 34,047 | 8,239 | 24.2 | - | 152.3 | 77.1 | 75.2 | 7.5 | 4.8 |
| 77 | 31,320 | 6,984 | 22.3 | - | 164.1 | 82.8 | 81.3 | 7.1 | 4.6 |
| 78 | 28,617 | 5,838 | 20.4 | - | 173.3 | 89.4 | 83.9 | 6.7 | 4.3 |
| 79 | 25,946 | 4,826 | 18.6 | - | 190.8 | 99.6 | 91.2 | 6.3 | 4.1 |
| 80 | 23,245 | 3,905 | 16.8 | - | 200.8 | 105.5 | 95.3 | 6.0 | 3.9 |
| 81 | 20,669 | 3,121 | 15.1 | - | 220.4 | 115.0 | 105.4 | 5.6 | 3.7 |
| 82 | 18,159 | 2,433 | 13.4 | - | 243.3 | 125.6 | 117.7 | 5.3 | 3.6 |
| 83 | 15,734 | 1,841 | 11.7 | - | 256.9 | 139.1 | 117.8 | 5.0 | 3.6 |
| 84 | 13,408 | 1,368 | 10.2 | - | 265.4 | 140.4 | 125.0 | 4.7 | 3.6 |
| 85 years & over | 55,525 | 4,386 | 7.9 | - | - | - | - | 4.5 | 3.6 |

## Table B. Table of Working Life: Males, 1950

| Year of age | Number living of 100,000 born alive | | | Accessions to the labor force (per 1,000 in population) | Separations from the labor force (per 1,000 in labor force) | | | Average number of remaining years of: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In population | In labor force | | | Due to all causes | Due to death | Due to retirement | Life | Labor force participation |
| | | Number | Percent of population | | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| x | $L_x$ | $Lw_x$ | $w_x$ | 1000 $A_x$ | 1000 $Q^s_x$ | 1000 $Q^d_x$ | 1000 $Q^r_x$ | $\mathring{e}_x$ | $\mathring{e}w_x$ |
| | (In year of age) | | | (Between years of age) | | | | (At beginning of year of age) | |
| 14 | 95,411 | 19,273 | 20.2 | 59.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | 54.5 | 48.7 |
| 15 | 95,313 | 24,972 | 26.2 | 108.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | - | 53.6 | 47.8 |
| 16 | 95,198 | 35,318 | 37.1 | 136.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | - | 52.6 | 46.8 |
| 17 | 95,069 | 48,295 | 50.8 | 193.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | - | 51.7 | 45.9 |
| 18 | 94,928 | 66,639 | 70.2 | 125.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | - | 50.8 | 45.0 |
| 19 | 94,774 | 78,473 | 82.8 | 22.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | - | 49.8 | 44.0 |
| 20 | 94,610 | 80,513 | 85.1 | 20.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | - | 48.9 | 43.1 |
| 21 | 94,436 | 82,348 | 87.2 | 18.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | - | 48.0 | 42.2 |
| 22 | 94,255 | 83,981 | 89.1 | 17.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | - | 47.1 | 41.3 |
| 23 | 94,070 | 85,416 | 90.8 | 15.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | - | 46.2 | 40.3 |
| 24 | 93,884 | 86,655 | 92.3 | 13.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | - | 45.3 | 39.4 |
| 25 | 93,699 | 87,702 | 93.6 | 11.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | - | 44.4 | 38.5 |
| 26 | 93,516 | 88,560 | 94.7 | 9.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | - | 43.4 | 37.6 |
| 27 | 93,332 | 89,225 | 95.6 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | - | 42.5 | 36.6 |
| 28 | 93,148 | 89,702 | 96.3 | 5.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | - | 41.6 | 35.7 |
| 29 | 92,957 | 89,982 | 96.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | - | 40.7 | 34.8 |
| 30 | 92,762 | 89,979 | 97.0 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | - | 39.8 | 33.9 |
| 31 | 92,558 | 89,874 | 97.1 | - | 2.3 | 2.3 | - | 38.9 | 32.9 |
| 32 | 92,347 | 89,669 | 97.1 | - | 2.5 | 2.4 | .1 | 38.0 | 32.0 |
| 33 | 92,121 | 89,449 | 97.1 | - | 3.6 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 37.0 | 31.1 |
| 34 | 91,883 | 89,127 | 97.0 | - | 3.8 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 36.1 | 30.2 |
| 35 | 91,628 | 88,788 | 96.9 | - | 4.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 35.2 | 29.3 |
| 36 | 91,355 | 88,432 | 96.8 | - | 4.3 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 34.3 | 28.4 |
| 37 | 91,059 | 88,054 | 96.7 | - | 4.6 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 33.4 | 27.5 |
| 38 | 90,738 | 87,653 | 96.6 | - | 4.9 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 32.6 | 26.6 |
| 39 | 90,389 | 87,225 | 96.5 | - | 5.2 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 31.7 | 25.8 |
| 40 | 90,009 | 86,769 | 96.4 | - | 5.7 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 30.8 | 24.9 |
| 41 | 89,593 | 86,278 | 96.3 | - | 6.1 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 29.9 | 24.0 |
| 42 | 89,140 | 85,753 | 96.2 | - | 6.6 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 29.1 | 23.2 |
| 43 | 88,644 | 85,187 | 96.1 | - | 7.1 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 28.2 | 22.3 |
| 44 | 88,102 | 84,578 | 96.0 | - | 7.7 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 27.4 | 21.4 |
| 45 | 87,511 | 83,928 | 95.9 | - | 9.5 | 7.3 | 2.2 | 26.6 | 20.6 |
| 46 | 86,868 | 83,133 | 95.7 | - | 10.2 | 8.1 | 2.1 | 25.7 | 19.3 |
| 47 | 86,167 | 82,289 | 95.5 | - | 10.9 | 8.8 | 2.1 | 24.9 | 19.0 |
| 48 | 85,408 | 81,394 | 95.3 | - | 12.8 | 9.6 | 3.2 | 24.1 | 18.2 |
| 49 | 84,585 | 80,356 | 95.0 | - | 14.7 | 10.5 | 4.2 | 23.4 | 17.4 |
| 50 | 83,697 | 79,177 | 94.6 | - | 15.6 | 11.4 | 4.2 | 22.6 | 16.6 |
| 51 | 82,739 | 77,940 | 94.2 | - | 17.7 | 12.5 | 5.2 | 21.8 | 15.9 |
| 52 | 81,708 | 76,560 | 93.7 | - | 19.9 | 13.6 | 6.3 | 21.1 | 15.1 |
| 53 | 80,596 | 75,035 | 93.1 | - | 22.2 | 14.7 | 7.5 | 20.4 | 14.4 |
| 54 | 79,400 | 73,366 | 92.4 | - | 24.7 | 16.1 | 8.6 | 19.6 | 13.7 |
| 55 | 78,117 | 71,555 | 91.6 | - | 27.2 | 17.5 | 9.7 | 19.0 | 13.0 |
| 56 | 76,744 | 69,607 | 90.7 | - | 28.8 | 19.0 | 9.8 | 18.3 | 12.3 |
| 57 | 75,280 | 67,601 | 89.7 | - | 31.5 | 20.5 | 11.0 | 17.6 | 11.7 |
| 58 | 73,728 | 65,470 | 88.6 | - | 34.4 | 22.2 | 12.2 | 17.0 | 11.0 |
| 59 | 72,087 | 63,220 | 87.4 | - | 43.9 | 23.7 | 20.2 | 16.3 | 10.4 |
| 60 | 70,363 | 60,442 | 85.9 | - | 46.2 | 25.5 | 20.7 | 15.7 | 9.8 |
| 61 | 68,551 | 57,651 | 84.1 | - | 51.9 | 27.4 | 24.5 | 15.1 | 9.2 |
| 62 | 66,655 | 54,657 | 82.0 | - | 58.1 | 29.3 | 28.8 | 14.5 | 8.7 |
| 63 | 64,674 | 51,480 | 79.6 | - | 65.9 | 31.2 | 34.7 | 13.9 | 8.2 |
| 64 | 62,615 | 48,088 | 76.8 | - | 115.9 | 32.7 | 83.2 | 13.3 | 7.7 |
| 65 | 60,479 | 42,517 | 70.3 | - | 92.7 | 35.5 | 57.2 | 12.7 | 7.4 |
| 66 | 58,270 | 38,575 | 66.2 | - | 97.3 | 38.0 | 59.3 | 12.2 | 7.2 |
| 67 | 55,984 | 34,822 | 62.2 | - | 102.3 | 40.9 | 61.4 | 11.6 | 6.9 |
| 68 | 53,619 | 31,260 | 58.3 | - | 107.6 | 44.0 | 63.6 | 11.1 | 6.6 |
| 69 | 51,185 | 27,896 | 54.5 | - | 113.5 | 47.3 | 66.2 | 10.6 | 6.3 |
| 70 | 48,683 | 24,731 | 50.8 | - | 119.7 | 50.8 | 68.9 | 10.1 | 6.0 |
| 71 | 46,122 | 21,770 | 47.2 | - | 126.7 | 54.8 | 71.9 | 9.6 | 5.7 |
| 72 | 43,503 | 19,011 | 43.7 | - | 134.4 | 59.1 | 75.3 | 9.2 | 5.5 |
| 73 | 40,832 | 16,455 | 40.3 | - | 142.8 | 63.8 | 79.0 | 8.7 | 5.2 |
| 74 | 38,121 | 14,105 | 37.0 | - | 149.6 | 68.9 | 80.7 | 8.2 | 5.0 |
| 75 | 35,383 | 11,995 | 33.9 | - | 156.6 | 74.4 | 82.2 | 7.8 | 4.7 |
| 76 | 32,637 | 10,117 | 31.0 | - | 163.7 | 80.4 | 83.3 | 7.4 | 4.5 |
| 77 | 29,899 | 8,461 | 28.3 | - | 170.8 | 86.7 | 84.1 | 7.0 | 4.3 |
| 78 | 27,193 | 7,016 | 25.8 | - | 181.4 | 92.6 | 88.8 | 6.6 | 4.1 |
| 79 | 24,544 | 5,743 | 23.4 | - | 192.6 | 99.8 | 92.8 | 6.3 | 3.8 |
| 80 | 21,974 | 4,637 | 21.1 | - | 205.3 | 107.2 | 98.1 | 5.9 | 3.6 |
| 81 | 19,498 | 3,685 | 18.9 | - | 214.4 | 115.3 | 99.1 | 5.6 | 3.4 |
| 82 | 17,132 | 2,895 | 16.9 | - | 233.9 | 124.0 | 109.9 | 5.3 | 3.1 |
| 83 | 14,884 | 2,218 | 14.9 | - | 251.6 | 133.6 | 118.0 | 5.0 | 2.9 |
| 84 | 12,771 | 1,660 | 13.0 | - | 271.1 | 143.9 | 127.2 | 4.7 | 2.7 |
| 85 years & over | 51,827 | 3,554 | 6.9 | - | - | - | - | 4.4 | 2.5 |

# Table C. Table of Working Life: Males, 1940

| Year of age | Number living of 100,000 born alive | | | Accessions to the labor force (per 1,000 in population) | Separations from the labor force (per 1,000 in labor force) | | | Average number of remaining years of: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In population | In labor force | | | Due to all causes | Due to death | Due to retirement | Life | Labor force participation |
| | | Number | Percent of population | | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| x | $L_x$ | $Lw_x$ | $w_x$ | 1000 $A_x$ | 1000 $Q^s_x$ | 1000 $Q^d_x$ | 1000 $Q^r_x$ | $\mathring{e}_x$ | $\mathring{e}w_x$ |
| | (In year of age) | | | (Between years of age) | | | | (At beginning of year of age) | |
| 14 | 92,115 | 5,610 | 6.1 | 60.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | - | 52.2 | 46.6 |
| 15 | 91,968 | 11,192 | 12.2 | 108.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | - | 51.3 | 45.7 |
| 16 | 91,812 | 21,152 | 23.0 | 158.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | - | 50.4 | 44.8 |
| 17 | 91,638 | 35,692 | 38.9 | 181.4 | 2.1 | 2.1 | - | 49.5 | 43.8 |
| 18 | 91,446 | 52,240 | 57.1 | 147.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | - | 48.6 | 42.9 |
| 19 | 91,236 | 65,626 | 71.9 | 86.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | - | 47.7 | 42.0 |
| 20 | 91,008 | 73,354 | 80.6 | 49.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | - | 46.8 | 41.1 |
| 21 | 90,771 | 77,686 | 85.6 | 35.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | - | 45.9 | 40.2 |
| 22 | 90,526 | 80,690 | 89.1 | 24.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | - | 45.0 | 39.3 |
| 23 | 90,273 | 82,646 | 91.6 | 15.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | - | 44.1 | 38.4 |
| 24 | 90,011 | 83,824 | 93.1 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | - | 43.3 | 37.6 |
| 25 | 89,741 | 84,383 | 94.0 | 6.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | - | 42.4 | 36.7 |
| 26 | 89,463 | 84,705 | 94.7 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | - | 41.5 | 35.8 |
| 27 | 89,177 | 84,828 | 95.1 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.3 | - | 40.6 | 34.9 |
| 28 | 88,883 | 84,789 | 95.4 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | - | 39.8 | 34.0 |
| 29 | 88,581 | 84,643 | 95.6 | .7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | - | 38.9 | 33.1 |
| 30 | 88,271 | 84,409 | 95.6 | .3 | 3.6 | 3.6 | - | 38.0 | 32.2 |
| 31 | 87,953 | 84,132 | 95.7 | - | 3.8 | 3.8 | - | 37.2 | 31.3 |
| 32 | 87,619 | 83,812 | 95.7 | - | 4.3 | 4.0 | .3 | 36.3 | 30.5 |
| 33 | 87,269 | 83,452 | 95.6 | - | 4.7 | 4.2 | .5 | 35.5 | 29.6 |
| 34 | 86,902 | 83,060 | 95.6 | - | 5.1 | 4.4 | .7 | 34.6 | 28.7 |
| 35 | 86,520 | 82,636 | 95.5 | - | 5.6 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 33.7 | 27.8 |
| 36 | 86,122 | 82,173 | 95.4 | - | 6.2 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 32.9 | 27.0 |
| 37 | 85,700 | 81,664 | 95.3 | - | 6.8 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 32.0 | 26.1 |
| 38 | 85,254 | 81,109 | 95.1 | - | 7.5 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 31.2 | 25.3 |
| 39 | 84,777 | 80,501 | 95.0 | - | 8.1 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 30.4 | 24.5 |
| 40 | 84,268 | 79,849 | 94.8 | - | 8.6 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 29.5 | 23.7 |
| 41 | 83,729 | 79,162 | 94.5 | - | 9.1 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 28.7 | 22.9 |
| 42 | 83,160 | 78,442 | 94.3 | - | 9.7 | 7.3 | 2.4 | 27.9 | 22.1 |
| 43 | 82,553 | 77,681 | 94.1 | - | 10.5 | 7.9 | 2.6 | 27.1 | 21.3 |
| 44 | 81,901 | 76,865 | 93.9 | - | 11.3 | 8.5 | 2.8 | 26.3 | 20.5 |
| 45 | 81,205 | 75,996 | 93.6 | - | 12.2 | 9.2 | 3.0 | 25.5 | 19.7 |
| 46 | 80,458 | 75,069 | 93.3 | - | 13.2 | 9.9 | 3.3 | 24.8 | 18.9 |
| 47 | 79,661 | 74,078 | 93.0 | - | 14.2 | 10.7 | 3.5 | 24.0 | 18.2 |
| 48 | 78,809 | 73,026 | 92.7 | - | 15.3 | 11.6 | 3.7 | 23.2 | 17.4 |
| 49 | 77,895 | 71,909 | 92.3 | - | 16.5 | 12.5 | 4.0 | 22.5 | 16.7 |
| 50 | 76,921 | 70,723 | 91.9 | - | 17.7 | 13.5 | 4.2 | 21.8 | 15.9 |
| 51 | 75,883 | 69,471 | 91.6 | - | 19.1 | 14.5 | 4.6 | 21.0 | 15.2 |
| 52 | 74,783 | 68,144 | 91.1 | - | 20.7 | 15.6 | 5.1 | 20.3 | 14.5 |
| 53 | 73,616 | 66,733 | 90.7 | - | 22.6 | 16.8 | 5.8 | 19.6 | 13.8 |
| 54 | 72,379 | 65,225 | 90.1 | - | 24.6 | 17.9 | 6.7 | 18.9 | 13.1 |
| 55 | 71,076 | 63,620 | 89.5 | - | 27.0 | 19.2 | 7.8 | 18.3 | 12.4 |
| 56 | 69,704 | 61,902 | 88.8 | - | 29.8 | 20.6 | 9.2 | 17.6 | 11.7 |
| 57 | 68,261 | 60,057 | 88.0 | - | 33.4 | 22.0 | 11.4 | 17.0 | 11.0 |
| 58 | 66,752 | 58,051 | 87.0 | - | 38.3 | 23.4 | 14.9 | 16.3 | 10.3 |
| 59 | 65,177 | 55,828 | 85.7 | - | 46.8 | 25.0 | 21.8 | 15.7 | 9.7 |
| 60 | 63,528 | 53,215 | 83.8 | - | 51.6 | 26.9 | 24.7 | 15.1 | 9.1 |
| 61 | 61,800 | 50,469 | 81.7 | - | 58.6 | 28.9 | 29.7 | 14.5 | 8.6 |
| 62 | 59,989 | 47,512 | 79.2 | - | 68.2 | 30.9 | 37.3 | 13.9 | 8.0 |
| 63 | 58,099 | 44,272 | 76.2 | - | 80.6 | 33.1 | 47.5 | 13.3 | 7.5 |
| 64 | 56,129 | 40,704 | 72.5 | - | 105.1 | 35.2 | 69.9 | 12.7 | 7.1 |
| 65 | 54,080 | 36,426 | 67.4 | - | 111.8 | 37.8 | 74.0 | 12.2 | 6.8 |
| 66 | 51,955 | 32,354 | 62.3 | - | 115.9 | 40.7 | 75.2 | 11.6 | 6.5 |
| 67 | 49,757 | 28,604 | 57.5 | - | 119.8 | 43.8 | 76.0 | 11.1 | 6.3 |
| 68 | 47,493 | 25,177 | 53.0 | - | 123.9 | 47.0 | 76.9 | 10.6 | 6.1 |
| 69 | 45,171 | 22,058 | 48.8 | - | 128.8 | 50.3 | 78.5 | 10.1 | 5.8 |
| 70 | 42,804 | 19,217 | 44.9 | - | 133.5 | 54.2 | 79.3 | 9.6 | 5.6 |
| 71 | 40,390 | 16,652 | 41.2 | - | 138.8 | 58.1 | 80.7 | 9.1 | 5.4 |
| 72 | 37,946 | 14,341 | 37.8 | - | 144.7 | 62.5 | 82.2 | 8.6 | 5.2 |
| 73 | 35,472 | 12,266 | 34.6 | - | 151.3 | 67.5 | 83.8 | 8.2 | 4.9 |
| 74 | 32,971 | 10,410 | 31.6 | - | 158.7 | 73.3 | 85.4 | 7.7 | 4.7 |
| 75 | 30,445 | 8,758 | 28.8 | - | 166.9 | 79.8 | 87.1 | 7.3 | 4.5 |
| 76 | 27,906 | 7,296 | 26.1 | - | 175.9 | 86.9 | 89.0 | 6.9 | 4.3 |
| 77 | 25,369 | 6,013 | 23.7 | - | 185.7 | 94.6 | 91.1 | 6.5 | 4.1 |
| 78 | 22,855 | 4,896 | 21.4 | - | 196.3 | 102.8 | 93.5 | 6.1 | 3.8 |
| 79 | 20,391 | 3,935 | 19.3 | - | 207.7 | 111.4 | 96.3 | 5.8 | 3.6 |
| 80 | 18,005 | 3,118 | 17.3 | - | 219.9 | 120.4 | 99.5 | 5.5 | 3.5 |
| 81 | 15,724 | 2,432 | 15.5 | - | 232.9 | 129.8 | 103.1 | 5.2 | 3.3 |
| 82 | 13,571 | 1,866 | 13.7 | - | 246.7 | 139.7 | 107.0 | 4.9 | 3.1 |
| 83 | 11,568 | 1,406 | 12.2 | - | 261.3 | 149.9 | 111.4 | 4.6 | 2.9 |
| 84 | 9,732 | 1,039 | 10.7 | - | 276.7 | 160.3 | 116.4 | 4.3 | 2.7 |
| 85 years & over | 36,276 | 2,304 | 6.4 | - | - | - | - | 4.1 | 2.6 |

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